



The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

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DEVELOPING AND PRINTING FOR
AMATEURS A SPECIALTY.
8a, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

No. 14,968

號三十月四年一十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1911.

日五十月三年三統宣

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S

OLD VAT

No. 4.

SCOTCH WHISKY

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE
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A strong British Corporation Registered
under Hongkong Ordinances and under
Life Insurance Companies Act, England.
Insurances in Force \$7,885,885.00.
Assets 8,415,250.00.
Income for Year 3,568,559.00.
Insurance Fund 8,210,812.00.

LEFFERTS KNON, Esq., Hongkong,
District Manager.
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District Secretary, Philippines.

Alexandra Building.

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ADVISORY BOARD, HONGKONG.

Sir Paul Chater, Kt., O.M.G.

T. F. Hough, Esq.—C. J. Lafrentz, Esq.

Hongkong, November 15 1909. 1424.

"CHINA MAIL" CENSUS COMPETITION

A census of the population of Hongkong
is to be taken on May 20th, and in order
that our readers may test their skill in
estimating the growth of the population
since the last census the China Mail is
promoting a competition under three heads,
asking its subscribers to predict the num-
bers of—(1) The total civil population; (2)
Chinese population; (3) European and
American population. We have, for the
guidance of competitors, given the figures
for the last two censuses. All competitors
have to do is to cut out the coupons, fill in
their estimate and forward them to our
office, with the words "Census Competition"
in the top left-hand corner of the envelope.
Competitors may send in as many coupons
as they desire. A prize will be given for
the most correct estimate under each head.
In the case of a tie the estimate first open-
ed will be adjudged the winner.

No. 1.—TOTAL CIVIL POPULATION OF
HONGKONG.
I predict that the total civil population
of the Colony on May 20th, 1911, will be

Name

Address

N.B.—The last complete census of the
Colony was taken in 1901, when the total
civil population was officially returned at
223,905. In 1906 a partial census was
taken, being confined to the original Colony
of Hongkong and that part of the New
Territory which lies south of the New
Territory range of hills. This partial census
showed a total civil population of 319,803; but
it should be borne in mind that the portion
of the New Territory not included in this
census possessed a population of 50,711 in
1901.

No. 2.—TOTAL CHINESE POPULATION OF
HONGKONG.
I predict that the total Chinese popula-
tion of the Colony on May 20th, 1911, will be

Name

Address

N.B.—In November, 1903, a partial
census was taken, this being confined to the
original Colony of Hongkong and that part
of the New Territory which lies south of
the New Territory range of hills. This
partial census gave the total Chinese popu-
lation (land and floating) as 307,388, but it
should be borne in mind that the portion
of the New Territory not included in the
partial census possessed a population of
85,011 in 1901, the year when the last full
census was taken. The total Chinese popu-
lation for the whole Colony in 1901 was
274,543.

No. 3.—TOTAL EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN
POPULATION OF HONGKONG.
I predict that the total European and
American population of the Colony (resident
and mercantile marine) on May 20th, 1911,
will be

Name

Address

N.B.—The 1901 census gave the
European and American population of the
Colony as 6,415. At a census taken in 1906
the figure was 8,395.

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

Builders of Steamers up to 1000 Tons.
Tugs, Launches, Barges, Motor Boats.
Castings, Forgings, Roofs, Bridge Work and
Engineering Work and Repairs of
every description.

ONE STEAM-LAUNCH & ONE LIGHTER FOR SALE.
Also complete pneumatic Riveting Plant.

THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS

CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM (Switzerland) AND LONDON.

MILKMAID

BRAND

Full Cream Milk.

LARGEST SALE

IN THE

WORLD.

As a guarantee of Quality.

SEE THE

Milkmaid

ON EVERY TIN.

Hongkong, December 1, 1910.

CANTON, MACAO AND

WEST RIVER

STEAMERS.

HONGKONG TO CANTON—Daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and 10 P.M. (Saturday

excepted).

CANTON TO HONGKONG—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

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Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M.

MACAO TO HONGKONG—Weekdays at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

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HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSTONS Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, December 6, 1910. 15

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No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

ENTIRELY under European management. Situated in the most central position.

Large and airy Rooms, luxuriously furnished, Electric Light and Fans through-
out. Sanitary arrangements of the latest pattern.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms. Special rates for married families on application to
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QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

IDEALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated and under entirely

New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms. Excellent Cuisine under the

superintendence of an experienced French Chef.

PARTICULARS AND RATES on application to MANAGER.

L. GAMEAU Proprietor. N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager.

Hongkong, October 3, 1908. 11



ORIENTAL BREWERY LIMITED

HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron, and
Foundry Coke Importers, General Store-
keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 34 and
37, Horse Lane, 2nd Street, west
of Central Market. Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong, September 4, 1909. 1124

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THE EASTERN ASBESTOS COMPANY, HONGKONG.

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LONDON.

Contractors to the Admiralty and Leading Shipping Companies.

Sole Patentees and Manufacturers of the following Specialties:

Pilot Packing, Serpent Packing, Sceptre Packing,

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ASBESTOS & RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PACKINGS & JOINTINGS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

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1351

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ELLWOODS'

SUN HATS

A Trial of which will satisfy
you of its
EXCELLENCE.

Price:
20 Cents Per Tin.
\$2.30.....Per Doz. Tins.
\$20.00.....Per Case of 4 Doz.
Tins.

ON SALE AT—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EWAN TVE, Queen's Rd. Cent.

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Central.

MAN YUEN, Queen's Rd. East.

NAM HEE, Loosa, Queen's

Road Central.

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Central.

HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE So-

ciety, 11 Caine Road.

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THE BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE

EVERY EVENING AT 7.15 P.M. AND 9.15 P.M.

This Week A Special Programme.

THE FLOWER-STREET FOLLIES!

THE FLOWER STREET FOLLIES!

COMBINED WITH CINEMATOGRAPH AND VAUDEVILLE.

Lessee and Manager.....R. H. STEPHENSON.

Hongkong, October 20, 1910. 1318

PURE DRINKING WATER.

BERKEFELD FILTERS

Drip Filters, in Glass and Stoneware.

PUMP FILTERS.

PRESSURE FILTERS.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

UNRIVALLED FOR COMFORT AND CUISINE.

THOROUGHLY UP-TO-DATE—WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY

MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS.

A. F. DAVIES Manager.

1396

PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

OPEN to the South Winds in Summer and protected from the North-east Winds in

Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the harbour and adjacent

island for forty miles.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Terms—From \$5 per day. Max. Telephone Add: 'Peaceful'

Town Office. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD.

Hongkong, February 5, 1908.

THE CLUB HOTEL.

Best Attention Paid to Guests.

YOKOHAMA.

No. 5, Bund,

Hongkong, March 1, 1911. 269

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This Temperance Hotel has been established to meet the requirements of those who desire

all the conveniences and advantages of the modern Hotels at moderate charges.

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O. F. OWEN,

Proprietor.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks or 375 lbs. net

In Bags of 250 lbs. net

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,

CENTRAL MANAGER.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING NEW SPRING GOODS

CONSISTING OF

NEW DRESSES & DRESS GOODS

MILLINERY

Fancy Collars, Sets, etc., etc.

EVERYTHING OF THE NEWEST DESCRIPTION.

2, PEDDER STREET. Telephone 644.

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1911 Directory.

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New Firms, Clubs, Associations, etc., not appearing in the last issue are re-entered
and in their names to 16 HOTEL MANSTONS, 4TH FLOOR.

NOTE.—This information is published free of charge.

"SOUVENIR"

CALENDAR AND BLOTTER FOR 1911

Pretty and Acceptable Xmas or New Year's Gift.

ON SALE: KELLY & WAUGH, LD.; REEVE & CO., LD., CHINA MAIL, LD.

Hongkong, August 23, 1910.

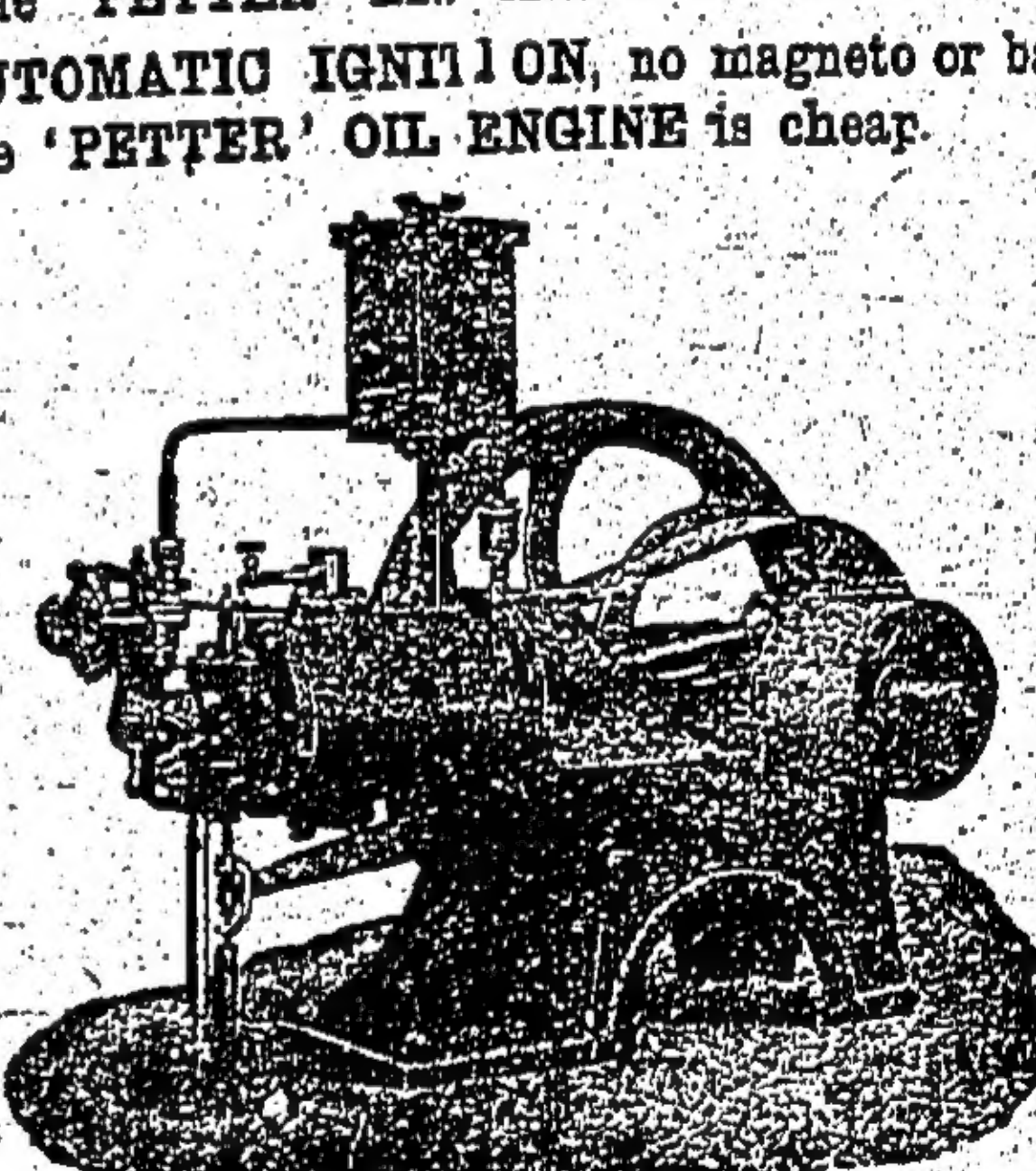
FROM DELIVERY STOCK

THAT IS THE FIRST POINT.

Second, the 'PETTER' ENGINE is the BEST.

Third, AUTOMATIC IGNITION, no magneto or batteries

Lastly the 'PETTER' OIL ENGINE is cheap.



PETTER HORIZONTAL KEROSENE OIL ENGINES & PUMPS.

Sizes 2 to 14 H.P. in Stock.

MANUFACTURERS' GUARANTEE—Six Months.

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WILLIAM G. JACK & CO., LTD.

ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS.

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THE WELL-KNOWN HORSE HEAD BRAND.

BASS' GUINNESS'

ALE. STOUT.



SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, April 13th, 1911.
At 100 cents per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Moi Lung Pa	lb 20
Corned—Hau Ngu Yuk	22
Roast—Shiu	22
Breast—Nga Lam	15
Soup—Tong Yuk	20
Steak—Nga Yuk Pa	22
Sirloin Coton—Nga Lau	30
Sausages—Nga Chung	23
Bullock's Brains—Kuew	per set 50
Tongue fresh—Nga Li	each 60
Corned—Hau Ngu Li	60
Head—Nga Lam	85
Heart—Nga Sam	1b 12
Lumpy Salt—Nga Kin	18
Feet—Nga Kark	each 9
Kidneys—Nga Yiu	each 10
Tail—Nga Mei	18
Liver—Nga Kun	18
Trippe (undressed)—Nga To	6
Calf Head & Feet—Nga-chai-tau-kark	set 81
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwat	1b 20
Lug—Young Pei	22
Shoulder—Young Shau	20
Chittlings—Chu Chow	22
Butt—Chu Kark	1b 12
Fry—Chu Chak	25
Head—Chu Tap	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each 13
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	9
Liver—Chu Chai	1b 30
Pork Chop—Chu Pei Kwat	20
Corned—Hau Chu Yuk	—
Lug—Chu Pek	24
Pat or Lard—Chu Yau	15
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Kark	set 50
Heart—Young Sum	each 6
Kidneys—Young Yiu	9
Liver—Young Con	1b 24
Sucking Pig, To Order—Chu Chai	22
Stuck, Back—Sung Nga Yau	20
Mutton—Sung Young Yau	22
Veal—Nga Chai Yuk	20
Sausages—Nga Chai Chung	20

肉食

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BUTCHERY CASE ENDED.

To-day's Proceedings.

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT.
The case concluded before the Chief Justice (Sir F. Byng) to-day in which John Tatum, runner of the King Edward Hotel, sued Frederick Howell, chief butler at the Supreme Court, for an account of the receipts and disbursements in connection with the business of the Hongkong Butchery Company. Mr. M. W. Shide, K.C., (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardner) was for plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis) for defendant.

Mr. Lowe was called and asked by his Lordship what conclusion he had arrived at on the figures.

Witness:—I think Mr. Shide said he had taken out these balances himself.

His Lordship:—I told you the figures and they were added up by an accountant.

Witness:—Well, the only correct thing, my Lord, is the adding up.

His Lordship:—Oh! But the Registry added them up too.

Witness:—I said the only correct thing about them is the adding up.

His Lordship:—Oh! I beg your pardon. Witness then indicated certain omissions.

Mr. Shide:—It is perfectly possible to make a mistake.

Witness:—Of course, it is, my Lord. But it amounts to gross carelessness.

Mr. Shide:—Are these mainly items of outstanding accounts?—

Witness:—I have not looked to see that.

I want to understand where the errors come in?—In the books?—That is all that interests me. There is the balance in the books on 31st January; why you didn't take it out I can't explain.

I don't ask you to explain anything what I did. I am asking you to explain what you did. You took out all the accounts which were outstanding on the face of the books at the end of January?—Certainly.

And you found that on those figures there are a number of omissions?—Certainly.

I suggest to you that most of those omissions are not carried forward into January at all?—I have not looked to see that. That is immaterial.

His Lordship:—I don't think we can—

Mr. Shide:—But he seems to think that when other people make mistakes they do it on purpose.

Mr. Lowe:—Oh, no.

His Lordship:—There are no suggestions of that to us.

Mr. Shide:—What is the total on the face of the ledger?

Witness:—£3,508.53, a difference of \$110. I can give you what I should say may be a reasonable explanation of that—assumption, rather.

The majority of them are in small amounts?—Yes.

I should just like to know the number of corrections you have made.

Witness:—Just now that the only correct thing about these figures was the addition.

I should just like to know as a matter of curiosity the number of corrections you made. There are 500 entries nearly, what is the number of corrections?—72, my Lord.

Some of these corrections are merely corrections of folio numbers?—I beg your pardon. It is not so, my Lord.

Mr. Potter then resumed his address. He first dealt with the suggestion of plaintiff's that defendant was part owner of the Hongkong Butchery, and submitted that the Court could not have a more complete failure of allegation than on that particular point.

His Lordship:—There is one important piece of evidence which you must deal with.

The entry in the account book that \$200 was paid in December. You must not pass that over.

Mr. Potter:—That was mentioned to Mr. Howell when he was in the box, and he has told your Lordship that if that is put down in December that is a mistake. And he has given you evidence in support of that suggestion and pointed out a sale of butter entered by Armstrong in December was paid in January.

His Lordship:—Oh, I did not remember that. I should like to see that.

Mr. Hill, the Court's clerk, then produced a document which he handed up to his Lordship.

Mr. Shide:—What is that? It has not been produced.

Mr. Hill:—It has.

Mr. Shide:—What is it?

Mr. Hill:—A statement of account for butter.

Mr. Shide:—I have not seen it; it has not been produced.

Mr. Potter:—Yes it has, Mr. Howell said in evidence "Here it is, here is an account for butter."

Mr. Shide:—It has been produced from somewhere. I have never seen it before.

Mr. Potter:—I beg your pardon.

Mr. Shide:—That is the sort of thing we have to put up with here.

His Lordship:—Don't let us get tragic.

Mr. Potter:—I am not tragic, my Lord.

Mr. Shide:—That account I have never seen, and it has never been produced before this moment.

His Lordship:—I have seen this document before.

Mr. Shide:—Then I don't know how it has got among your papers. It was never produced.

Mr. Potter:—It was. Your Lordship looked at it.

His Lordship:—It is not marked.

Mr. Potter:—It was handed to your Lordship.

Mr. Shide:—How could it get there without being shown to me as it ought to have been? I don't understand it. You are not at liberty to put in things without letting the other side see them.

Mr. Potter:—That it was dealt with by Howell in the box there is no doubt. Mr. Beavis remembers it.

MR. POTTER'S CONTENTIONS.

Mr. Potter proceeded with his address. Dealing with the suggestion that there was no actual sale of the business, Counsel said that it was going to be suggested, and it was hinted that Mr. Watkins had deliberately committed perjury; it should be clearly stated. It was proved by overwhelming evidence that there was a sale, and any suggestion made to the contrary by plaintiff had been fully and completely answered. Proceeding to comment on the suggestion that the sale of the business for \$200 was an obvious under-valuation, Mr. Potter asked who would be the man to lose by an under-sale? Obviously Mr. Howell. Every penny which it was sold for less than its proper value would be so much out of Mr. Howell's own pocket, and if he could have sold it for \$1,000 he would surely have done so. In conclusion, he submitted that every allegation made by the plaintiff in the case had failed utterly. The plaintiff could not ask for an account in the Hongkong Butchery business, because he had had one account, which was proved to be a true one and which showed that he was heavily indebted to Mr. Howell. Most certainly plaintiff could not ask for an account of the Hongkong Butchery Company as at present existed, for the very good reason that Mr. Howell had no interest whatever in that Company.

Every allegation of fraud made by the plaintiff, and every account once had failed utterly. There had been—disparaged as conclusively as anything could be by Mr. Howell and his witnesses.

MR. SHIDE'S SUBMISSIONS.

Mr. Shide, addressing the Court, said the problem the Court had to solve was whether or not there was a genuine sale on January 7th or 8th, 1897, by which Howell entirely divested himself of his previous interest in the Butchery, because Howell had up to that date the right to half the total net profits made by the Butchery.

Mr. Potter:—And never got any.

Proceeding, Mr. Shide said if Howell did not in January, 1897, after the departure of plaintiff, entirely divest himself of that right to half a share of the profits but had retained for himself secretly any interest in the Butchery as at present carried on, and as it had been carried on from that day to this, then defendant was liable in this action. What was Mr. Howell's position in 1897 and now? He was a Government servant prohibited under the rules of the service from carrying on any business. He knew that and he had stated in the box that he was keeping very quiet over the whole matter, and thought a good many people knew of his connection with the business, he did not want it any more talked about than he could help; and naturally for the sake of his own position, entirely apart from any question of his relations with Tatum, he would continue to keep very quiet about his connection. Then if, as he (Mr. Shide) suggested, and he thought proved, Howell did in fact get rid of the business on terms which left Tatum in the cold and kept himself in the warm, then he would have another very good reason for great secrecy. It therefore became very difficult to get to the bottom of the matter, and the Butchery, and it could only be done by taking advantage of his errors of judgment as he may have displayed them during the course of the years from 1897 to the present day—errors in doing things which got on Howell's nerves, and therefore could be brought up against him. "It is only by the slight and errors of judgment of the fraudulent defendant we submit him to be," said Mr. Shide. "The fraud has been found out." Our suggestion is that he retained an interest of some sort—we have not been able to prove how much—in the Butchery, and that he has it down to the present day. Counsel then went into the points which he considered had been proved and asserted that his attack on the books had been justified up to the last entry in the account book which had been applied for by Mr. Lowe.

At the conclusion of Mr. Shide's address the Court rose for the afternoon adjournment, his Lordship intimating that he would give judgment at 3 o'clock.

THE JUDGMENT.

In giving judgment, his Lordship said the case had been fought with considerable rancour, but he supposed he ought not to be surprised at that seeing that there were serious allegations of fraud against a public officer. With regard to his Lordship's own attitude on the case, he was certain that the defendant had done his best, and that his Lordship had done his best, and that the only way in which the case could be appreciated was by looking backwards. There was really one vital point—has the defendant any share in the Hongkong Butchery Company, any interest whatever?—he had, the allegations were practically established. Having certain information—and serious information—the plaintiff could hardly frame his case in any other way than he had done. It was either fraud or nothing. Now, it was quite idle to push the plaintiff's case; there were points of very great importance involved in it. Perhaps each of the points was not so important as the other, but taking them collectively they were of the utmost importance. He must say that every incident on which the plaintiff relied had required explanation, and sometimes the explanation given had not been altogether satisfactory. The defendant seemed to his Lordship to have been busy making admissions against himself. He (his Lordship) wished to emphasize the fact that taking the evidence collectively on which the plaintiff had relied it was of excessive importance, and everything which had been admitted, done were things which the defendant would have done if he had had an interest in the Hongkong Butchery Company. Continuing, his Lordship said:—I feel almost ashamed to say what I am going to say but I have known many cases in which, Chinese have been involved in veridical allegations of fraud, and the consequence of accumulation of evidence in this way. I shall also say that if it had been tried by a jury I do not think the jury would agree, and therefore I approach the case and give my opinion on it with the very greatest hesitation.

After dealing with some other points in the case, his Lordship came on to the question of the sale of the business to Tatum. It was suggested that no other arrangement could possibly have been made than to agree to the forced sale to the first person who came along. But another arrangement was perfectly possible, his Lordship should have thought it would have been possible in the circumstances to arrange for some small commission to be paid. He did not know if Tatum had accepted it, but some steps should have been taken to see if he would. The point which had been made was that they were well known to Tatum a range which was well known at that time and which had been two years before the European community. "The Hongkong Butchery." It was known to be a European establishment, and it was a name in which Tatum as well as Howell had a definite interest. If Tatum had had a legal adviser he would not have sanctioned such an arrangement going through as it did. Howell was to blame both in his own interest and in Tatum's, and he must have rather ignored the fact that Tatum had a definite interest in the name—a name which was going to be used, as it was in fact used, by the Chinaman who bought it. The crucial thing was that the \$200 paid for the business was entered as for furniture sold, and apparently the food will was not considered, though Ram Kee used the word goodwill. The point which his Lordship did not like was that the thing should be done immediately after Tatum had left the Colony. It was inevitable that the man who believed he had been defrauded should when he came back have the idea that there had been a conspiracy to get him out of the Colony. His Lordship did not think plaintiff was got out of the Colony, he thought that was a stretch of his imagination. He thought, on the other hand, that he was got out of the Colony, and he thought it was his own business to look after his interests, and so far the Court could not help him. He allowed things to slide, he took the berth on the Pacific and two days afterwards there was a letter from Tatum. The accounts were, he was bound to say, most extraordinary. Nobody seemed to have been able to unravel them in Co. until Mr. Lowe arrived, and Mr. Lowe had certainly put them perfectly straight. His Lordship was bound to accept evidence of that sort, for Mr. Lowe was immersed in figures and accounts all day long, and no doubt his view of the figures must be the right one. But at the same time, he was bound to say that on the view he (his Lordship) took at first on the figures, there was one way of looking at the accounts which he suggested there was a loss on the first month, which was naturally to be expected, and a profit on the following three months. Of course, that was only a very rough and ready way of looking at the figures, and Mr. Lowe, after examination of them, pointed out that there was a profit on the first month and a loss on the others. When they came to examine the figures it was perfectly clear that there was a leakage of some sort, and he was glad to see that the Court did not say that he attributed that in any way to Mr. Tatum. There were other discrepancies in the figures which were not very clear, but the evidence was not sufficiently strong for him to base a deliberate judgment upon them.

In concluding, his Lordship said:—This being so what it comes back to, having worked from the end of the case to the beginning, is that on the action brought, all the allegations must have been proved, and the question is whether I can find that the fraud has been committed. Now I cannot. It is the most serious civil case that can be made against a man, and hence it has come to be accepted rule that it must be proved to the hilt. I do not think, however difficult fed with regard to some of these home-made and never conceived of this case and the length of time and examinations which have been necessary have been brought about by these more than injudicious acts of the defendant. They do not come within the rule of acquiescence; they are not unimportant; but undoubtedly a great deal of the trouble of the case has arisen from them. And so I think the only equitable order I can make is that judgment be for the defendant with costs, but I must pay to the plaintiff the costs of three days of the trial that is three days not including the first day.

Mr. Potter:—I take it that there will be a set-off judgment for defendant with costs and a set-off.

His Lordship:—Yes.

RESTAURANT KEEPER FINED.

Hung Yik Chi, of No. 89, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, was summoned before Mr. E. L. Halliday, at the Magistrate's court, for allowing intoxicating liquors to be sold on premises on which other persons than Chinese between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m.

Mr. P. S. Dixon appeared for defendant. P.O. held evidence that 12.50 a.m. while on duty he went to Yee Fung restaurant in company with Sergeant Ingle and found two Europeans sitting there each with a glass of stout in front of them.

His Worship:—Did you find out that the license was a Chinese restaurant license?

No, your worship. I know it was a Chinese restaurant license.

By Mr. Dixon:—The two Europeans had been sitting for some time?

There were Chinamen with them talking?—Yes.

You cannot say if the Chinese bought the drink?—No, I saw one drink up his stout but he did not order for the Chinese to drink.

His Worship:—There was no doubt the glasses belonged to them?—No.

Mr. Dixon:—These men told you they were guests of the Chinese?—No, they did not tell me that.

A further in the Yee Fung restaurant stated that two Europeans came into the restaurant and ordered drinks. They had two large bottles of porter and they had a meal for which he collected \$2.00. About 11.50 o'clock the two Europeans went to the next table and sat there talking. Witness did not notice whether they took any more drinks or not, but he did not give them anything to drink or even the use of their glasses.

His Worship:—You are sure that the two Europeans were not drinking?

He was sure that the two Europeans were not drinking.

His Worship:—The defendant is fined \$50 for allowing intoxicating liquors to be sold on premises on which other persons than Chinese between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m.

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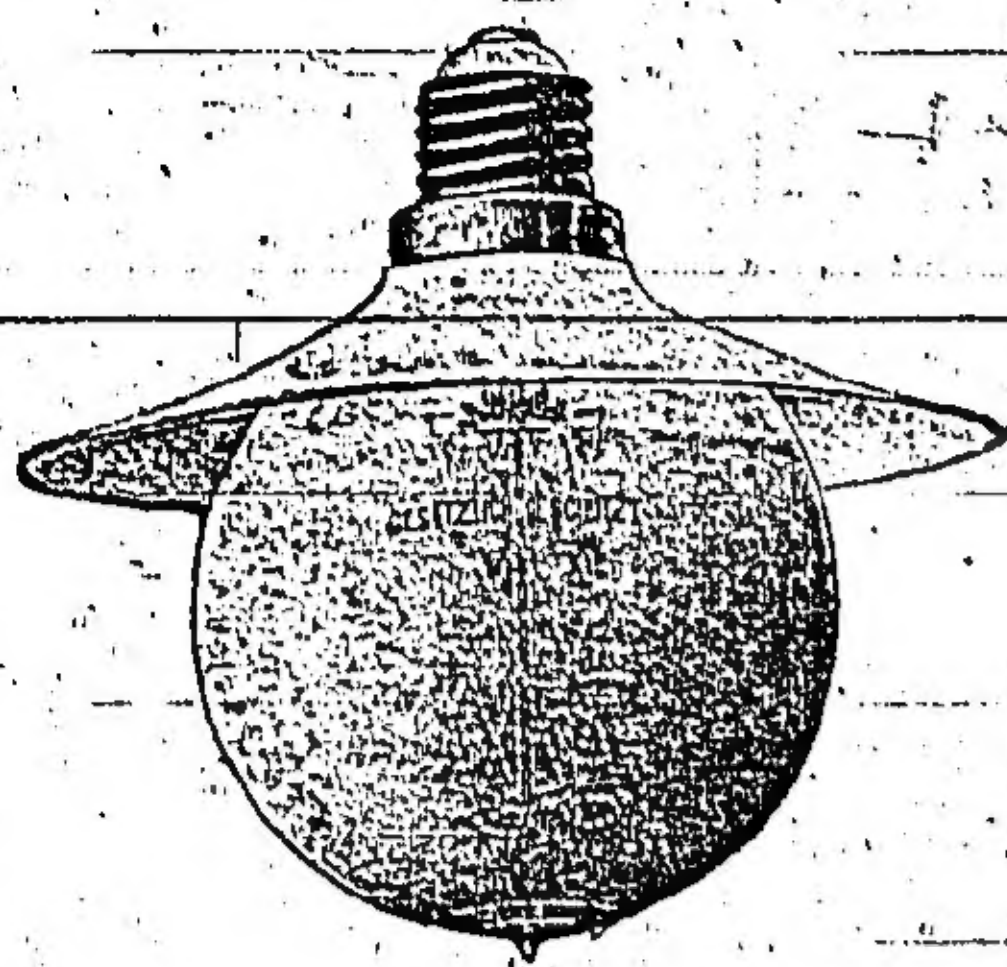
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MacEwen, Frickel & Co.



KOLLOID WOLFRAM METALLIC FILAMENT LAMPS.

SPECIAL FEATURE
PROTECTED AGAINST BREAKAGE BY VIBRATION.

Great Reduction in Price

75 Per Cent. Saving on Current.

SCREW OR BAYONET FIXING.



We have just received a new consignment of these well-known Metallic Filament Lamps and can supply them at the price of \$1.00 each, for 16, 20, 25, 32, 40, 50 or 60 c.p.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Sole Agents for

JOH. KREMENEZKY, VIENNA.

SPORTING.

Lawn Tennis.

In the Hongkong C. C. tournament the following have been decided:—

Second Round—S. E. Green (over 30) beat E. A. Fowler (over 30) 6/2, 6/1; R. J. Saunders (over 30) beat H. Eggers (over 30) 6/2, 6/4.

Third Round—Dr. Koch (over 30) beat W. A. Zedius (over 15) 6/0, 6/5.

PROFESSORIAL PAIRS.
Second Round—Captain Brierley and Capt. Crawford (Army) beat W. G. Worcester and H. Hancock (Brokers), 6/7, 6/4, 6/3; P. H. Klumbeck and C. H. Rose (Merchants) beat H. Dr. Atkinson and H. R. Phelps (Civil Service), 2/6, 6/2, 6/0.

Hongkong Tennis League.

Dr. Foyth provided at the annual meeting of the above League last evening, when representatives from the following Clubs were present:—Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, Civil Service, Queen's College, Chinese Y.M.C.A., Watson's, Wiggin, Gensengower and the Club de Roccia.

On the proposition of the Chairman, the accounts were adopted. Mr. Jeffries moved, and Mr. Hyndman seconded, that Dr. Foyth be re-appointed as President.

Carried.—On the motion of Mr. Wessner, seconded by Mr. Mohler, Mr. J. R. Wood was also re-appointed Vice-President. The Chairman moved, and Mr. Wessner seconded the re-election of Mr. A. O. Brown as hon. secretary and treasurer. This was agreed to, and a brief discussion on the method of conducting points brought the meeting to a close.

The Craven Stakes.

The result of the Craven Stakes was as follows:—

Eden Wedding... 1.
Gladstone... 2.
Ben Alder... 3.

This race was won by five lengths. Betting 6 to 1 against Eden Wedding, 20 to 1 against Gladstone, 20 to 1 against Ben Alder.

Varsity Sports.

The annual Varsity sports were held on March 26 at Queen's Club in windy weather. Cambridge won the hundred yards sprint, the mile, the hurdles, the quarter mile, the half mile, and the high jump. Oxford won the long jump, throwing the hammer, putting the weight, and the three miles. Macmillan, the winner of the hundred yards, covered the distance in ten seconds.

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SURVEYING & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd and E. R. Watts & Son.

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

Chs. J. Gaupp & Co.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, February 1, 1911.

To-day's Advertisements

NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.

FROM APRIL 15th the Offices of this Banking Corporation will be located in the rebuilt premises of Messrs DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Ground Floor, corner Des Vaux Road and Lee House Street.

C. WOLDRING, Manager.

Hongkong, April 13, 1911.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

THE MESSIAH

GOOD FRIDAY,

9.15 P.M.

Hongkong, April 11, 1911.

BUNS

BUNS

BUNS

FOR

GOOD FRIDAY.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

HONGKONG & KOWLOON.

Hongkong, February 21, 1911.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for the account of the concerned parties, on

TUESDAY,

the 18th April, 1911, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street,—

Doherty, Ramsay and Renshaw Tennis Rackets and several dozen Stanger Balls (without reserve);

Also About 1,200 Gramophone Records (Chinese) in Good Condition.

And SUNDRY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 12, 1911.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 21st April, 1911, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET,—

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Teak Hatstand with Mirror, Teak Overmantel, Brass-mounted Fenders, Pile Carpet and Rugs, Lace Curtains, Marble Top Sideboards with Bevelled Mirrors, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Table, Writing Tables, Pictures, Engravings, &c.

Brass-mounted Double and Single Bedsteads, Wardrobes with Bevelled Glass Doors, Marble-top Washstands, Dressing Tables with Bevelled Mirrors, &c., &c., Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, &c., &c.

Also A Few Pieces of Blackwood Ware, and One Cottage Piano by F. L. Neumann and other Pianos.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

On View from Thursday, the 20th April, 1911.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 13, 1911.

Mails will Close for:—

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 12.

Amoy, British str., 2,350, G. W. Cockman, R.N.R., Bombay March 29, and Singapore April 8, Mail and General.

Calcutta, British str., 2,077, E. Wheeler, Calcutta, Penang and Singapore April 7, General.

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STEAMER SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD BOATS.

March 13, Atollia.

March 17, Jaxon, Lethium.

March 21, Armenia, Nedra.

March 24, Almona, Bayen, Hyon.

March 28, Benmore, Kanochi, Mary.

March 31, Gelpo, Siphonia, Thioles.

April 4, Indupura, Kaya, Afoa.

April 7, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

April 11, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

April 14, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

April 17, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

April 20, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

April 23, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

April 26, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

April 29, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

May 2, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

May 5, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

May 8, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

May 11, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

May 14, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

May 17, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

May 20, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

May 23, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

May 26, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

May 29, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

June 1, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

June 4, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

June 7, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

June 10, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

June 13, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

June 16, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

June 19, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

June 22, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

June 25, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

June 28, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

July 1, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

July 4, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

July 7, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

July 10, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

July 13, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

July 16, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

July 19, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

July 22, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

July 25, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

July 28, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

August 1, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

August 4, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

August 7, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

August 10, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

August 13, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

August 16, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

August 19, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

August 22, Almona, Hutan, Polyphemus.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued from the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 13th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen generally, and is now over N. China and Japan.

A high pressure area, which is central over Manchuria, covers N. China and the Sea of Japan.

Pressure is relatively low over the N. part of the China Sea.

Fresh E. winds may be expected along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.35 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow:—

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, E. winds, fresh; rain at first, improving later.

2.—Formosa Channel: Same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamsco: Same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

5.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

6.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

7.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

8.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

9.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

10.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

11.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

12.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

13.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

14.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

15.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

16.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

17.—North coast of China between